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ROGERS TOWERS, P.A. 1301 RIVERPLACE BOULEVARD, SUITE 1500 JACKSONVILLE, FL 32207			EXAMINER GRAHAM, PAUL J	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/091,886	Applicant(s) FULMER, DANIEL E.	
	Examiner PAUL J. GRAHAM	Art Unit 2623	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 March 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 20 March 2008 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant argues:

Elements a, b, c and d are common to known systems, and this is the extent of the system described in the Ivie patent. However, neither Ivie or" other known prior art describes a system wherein the multimedia distribution point is connected to multiple rooms (e) such that electronic devices can connected to cabling from either the central distribution point, the multimedia distribution point or both (f) and such that the electronic devices can be controlled from within the multiple rooms or from the multimedia distribution point.

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Reading the claims in the broadest sense, Ivie does teach A multimedia distribution point is connected to multiple rooms and allows for control from the distribution point or rooms. Applicant is reminded that although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988, F.2d 1181,26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

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Fig. 11 shows an example of a room being wired, however by being connected to the central distribution it is connected to multiple rooms as noted in the Office Action, 11/15/07, (see Ivie, col. 26, ll. 39-62). Fig. 7 and 8 multimedia distribution points with bidirectional flow (receiving input from various electronic devices as well as sending information, control, throughout the residence, see Ivie, col. 22, ll. 33-46) access multiple rooms in the residence by virtue of its access to multiple devices located throughout the structure. Fig. 10 shows another example of a multimedia distribution point connected to multiple rooms, this is represented by the zone controls available to user (see Ivie, col. 24, l. 65-col. 25, l. 15).

It is an object of the invention to provide bidirectional information transfer and distribute signals to a plurality of zones within a residence (see Ivie, col. 2, l. 60-col. 3, l. 17). Therefore, Ivie definitely does teach connection from the multimedia distribution point to multiple rooms and control of devices within the rooms (from the rooms with the devices, inherently from the equipment control panels on face plates) as well as from zone controls (fig. 10) or line control as noted for fig. 11 (see Ivie, col. 26, l. 63-col. 27, l. 7) or the gateway control of fig. 7/8 (see Ivie, col. 23, ll. 16-24).

The argument has been fully considered, but is not persuasive.

The term "interactive control".

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. As noted above in the Office Action dated 11/15/07, interactive control as recited in the claims is met by the Ivie reference. In fact, Ivie teaches that a user may manipulate access to television services such as PPV as a further example of the interactive control available at the multimedia distribution points (see Ivie, col. 22, l. 53-col. 23, l. 5).

The arguments have been fully considered, but are not persuasive. The claims, 1-11 stand rejected.

Drawings

2. New drawing sheet is not labeled as above as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). Drawing sheet should include text entitling each enumerated element in the figure. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1, 2, 3, and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ivie et al. (US 7162730 B1).

As to claim 1, Ivie discloses an universal home cabling system for multiple rooms (see Ivie, fig. 2A) comprising a central distribution point housing non-interactive components (see Ivie, fig. 2A, e.g., the box, is an universal (see Ivie, col. 2, ll. 45-67 for numerous examples of use) home (see Ivie, col. 6, ll. 5-10) cabling system's central distribution point, note that in fig. 2A, "node 0" is just an interface for all the cable types, i.e., non-interactive components (see Ivie, col. 6, ll. 40-50; the box interfaces with multiple rooms, see Ivie, col. 6, ll. 33-40) and a multimedia distribution point housing interactive controls (see Ivie, col. 25, l. 17-col. 26, l. 40. e.g., the home theater signal distribution panel is a multimedia distribution point-distributing A/V as in Table E, see col. 27, ll. 20-35, e.g., interactive control could be a user interacting with

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the available jacks to quickly initialize a unit into the home theater system or the common protocol used to recognize the many devices used in the home),
cabling connecting said multimedia distribution point to said central distribution point (see Ivie, col. 26, ll. 47-57),

cabling connecting said central distribution point to multiple rooms (see Ivie, fig. 2A each of the enclosures: 148, 150, ..., 168, 170 represent cabling from the central dist, pt. to a room),

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and cabling connecting said multimedia distribution point to multiple rooms (see Ivie, col. 26, ll. 50-62, the home theater dist. Panel is connected by the cent. Dist. Pt. by a bundle of cables and to the room of fig. 11A, i.e., multiple rooms, Fig. 11 shows an example of a room being wired, however by being connected to the central distribution it is connected to multiple rooms, (see Ivie, col. 26, ll. 39-62). Fig. 7 and 8 multimedia distribution points with bidirectional flow (receiving input from various electronic devices as well as sending information, control, throughout the residence, see Ivie, col. 22, ll. 33-46) access multiple rooms in the residence by virtue of its access to multiple devices located throughout the structure. Fig. 10 shows another example of a multimedia distribution point connected to multiple rooms, this is represented by the zone controls available to user (see Ivie, col. 24, l. 65-col. 25, l. 15).

It is an object of the invention to provide bidirectional information transfer and distribute signals to a plurality of zones within a residence (see Ivie, col. 2, l. 60-col. 3, l. 17). Therefore, Ivie definitely does teach connection from the multimedia distribution point to multiple rooms and control of devices within the rooms (from the rooms with the devices, inherently from the equipment control panels on face plates) as well as from zone controls (fig. 10) or line control as noted for fig. 11 (see Ivie, col. 26, l. 63-col. 27, l. 7) or the gateway control of fig. 7/8 (see Ivie, col. 23, ll. 16-24). Ivie teaches that a user may manipulate access to television services such as PPV as a further example of the interactive control available at the multimedia distribution points (see Ivie, col. 22, l. 53-col. 23, l. 5)),

whereby various electronic devices can be located in any of said multiple rooms and connected to said cabling from either said central distribution point, said multimedia distribution point or both (see Ivie, col. 2, ll. 45-62 for many connection possibilities (and central dist. Pt.'s "universality") and col. 27, ll. 11-20 for other various electronic devices connected by home theater dist. Panel), and whereby said various electronic devices can be controlled from within each said multiple rooms or from said multimedia distribution point (see Ivie, col. 22, l. 53-col. 23, l. 26 e.g., the signal processor (s) of fig. 7/8 allow control of devices remotely and physical control of the device is possible at the home theater distribution panel, fig. 11C).

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As to claim 11, Ivie discloses an universal home cabling system for multiple rooms (see Ivie, fig. 2A) comprising a central distribution point housing non-interactive components (see Ivie, fig. 2A, e.g., the box, is an universal (see Ivie, col. 2, ll. 45-67 for numerous examples of use) home (see Ivie, col. 6, ll. 5-10) cabling system's central distribution point, note that in fig. 2A, "node 0" is just an interface for all the cable types, i.e., non-interactive components (see Ivie, col. 6, ll. 40-50; the box interfaces with multiple rooms, see Ivie, col. 6, ll. 33-40) and a multimedia distribution point housing interactive controls (see Ivie, col. 25, l. 17-col. 26, l. 40. e.g., the home theater signal distribution panel is a multimedia distribution point-distributing A/V as in Table E, see col. 27, ll. 20-35, e.g., interactive control could be a user interacting with the available jacks to quickly initialize a unit into the home theater system or the common protocol used to recognize the many devices used in the home), cabling connecting said multimedia distribution point to said central distribution point (see Ivie, col. 26, ll. 47-57),

cabling connecting said central distribution point to multiple rooms (see Ivie, fig. 2A each of the enclosures: 148, 150, ..., 168, 170 represent cabling from the central dist. pt. to a room),

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and cabling connecting said multimedia distribution point to multiple rooms (see Ivie, col. 26, ll. 50-62, the home theater dist. Panel is connected by the cent. Dist. Pt. by a bundle of cables and to the room of fig. 11A, i.e., multiple rooms, Fig. 11 shows an example of a room being wired, however by being connected to the central distribution it is connected to multiple rooms, (see Ivie, col. 26, ll. 39-62). Fig. 7 and 8 multimedia distribution points with bidirectional flow (receiving input from various electronic devices as well as sending information, control, throughout the residence, see Ivie, col. 22, ll. 33-46) access multiple rooms in the residence by virtue of its access to multiple devices located throughout the structure. Fig. 10 shows another example of a multimedia distribution point connected to multiple rooms, this is represented by the zone controls available to user (see Ivie, col. 24, l. 65-col. 25, l. 15).

It is an object of the invention to provide bidirectional information transfer and distribute signals to a plurality of zones within a residence (see Ivie, col. 2, l. 60-col. 3, l. 17). Therefore, Ivie definitely does teach connection from the multimedia distribution point to multiple rooms and control of devices within the rooms (from the rooms with the devices, inherently from the equipment control panels on face plates) as well as from zone controls (fig. 10) or line control as noted for fig. 11 (see Ivie, col. 26, l. 63-col. 27, l. 7) or the gateway control of fig. 7/8 (see Ivie, col. 23, ll. 16-24). Ivie teaches that a user may manipulate access to television services such as PPV as a further example of the interactive control available at the multimedia distribution points (see Ivie, col. 22, l. 53-col. 23, l. 5)),

whereby various electronic devices can be located in any of said multiple rooms and connected to said cabling from either said central distribution point, said multimedia distribution point or both (see Ivie, col. 2, ll. 45-62 for many connection possibilities (and central dist. Pt.'s "universality") and col. 27, ll. 11-20 for other various electronic devices connected by home theater dist. Panel), and whereby said various electronic devices can be controlled from within each said multiple rooms or from said multimedia distribution point (see Ivie, col. 22, l. 53-col. 23, l. 26 e.g., the signal processor (s) of fig. 7/8 allow control of devices remotely and physical control of the device is possible at the home theater distribution panel, fig. 11C), and whereby said system is capable

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of functioning with upgraded electronic devices without replacing said cabling (see Ivie, col. 3, ll. 32-38, "upgraded devices" go along with the "info signals ... devised in the future".

As to claim 2, Ivie discloses the system of claim 1, wherein all of said multiple rooms are provided with equivalent cabling (see fig. 2A, enclosures 148, 150, ..., 168, 170 represent multiple rooms in a home), such that each of said multiple rooms may serve multiple functions within said home (see Ivie, col. 6, ll. 33-55, e.g., equivalent cabling may be provided given that the interfaces are available for them (on "the box") to enable serving multiple functions).

As to claim 3, Ivie discloses the system of claim 1, wherein each of said multiple rooms is provided with at least one multimedia outlet, at least one technical outlet and at least one volume control/touchscreen outlet (see col. 13, l. 23-col. 14, l. 20, e.g., the solution is "to allow connections ... in each of the rooms" and fig. 5 shows a multimedia outlet, which is adapted for several types of connections (i.e., A/V), it is also a technical outlet and volume control is possible with A/V signals and control systems).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ivie et al. (US 7162730 B1).

As to claim 4, Ivie discloses the system of claim 3, wherein said multimedia distribution point comprises:

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Ivie notes with Table F (see Ivie, col. 26, ll. 18-32) that speaker wire (i.e., cable) upon operation is connected to 2 left channels (i.e., a rear and front speaker), 2 right channels (i.e., a rear and front speaker) and a center channel

However, Ivie does not explicitly teach the use of 16/2 cable.

Official Notice is taken that the use of 16/2 cable as speaker wire is well known in the art; therefore, it would have been obvious over Ivie to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Ivie with the use of 16/2 wire to provide an appropriate gauge to transmit audio to the speakers.

Ivie notes the use of RG6 cable as an industry standard coaxial cabling, However, Ivie does not explicitly teach the use of home run cable.

Official Notice is taken that home run cabling as a dedicated cabling method is well known in the art;

therefore, it would have been obvious over Ivie to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Ivie with the use of home run cabling for a cable run from a source directly to its intended use, a TV location (note Stoel);

However, Ivie does not explicitly teach the use of 4 quad-shielded RG6 cables.

Official notice is taken that the use of RG6-Q cables to a TV location is well known in the art;

therefore, it would have been obvious over Ivie to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Ivie with the use of a quad shielded cable that would be known for its greater isolation properties, such as further elimination of cross-talk and leakage and 4 cables would be known in the art for the transmission of audio and video components to a digital A/V player, such as a TV.

Ivie notes the use of CAT5 cable as an industry standard,

However, Ivie does not explicitly teach CAT5 as a phone loop cable.

Official notice is taken that the use of CAT5 cable for a phone loop is well known in the art;

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therefore, it would have been obvious over Ivie to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Ivie with the use of a CAT5 cable as a loop from a phone location (to a source or intermediary such as a PBX) in order to properly transmit calls (note Fisk).

Ivie notes the use of CAT5 cable as an industry standard and running from a central distribution point (such as "the box") to a device (an enclosure, see fig. 2A and as noted in the figure, multiple runs of coax are available, therefore, four home runs is possible).

Ivie notes the object of the invention to adapt one phone signal distribution system to use with a single phone line (see, Ivie, col. 2, ll. 45-50, given that "the box" may act as a central distribution point, a "home run" (from its source) to a phone may be made; Ivie notes the use of CAT5 as an industry standard and as is well known in the art,

However, Ivie does not expressly teach the use of CAT5E cable,

Official notice is taken that utilization of CAT5E cable for a phone is well known in the art;

therefore, it would have been obvious over Ivie to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Ivie with use of CAT5E cable, which may be used if a higher bandwidth for such transmission as broadband internet services is desired.

Ivie notes the use of CAT5 cable as an industry standard and the use of "the box" to control system connectivity as the central distribution point (see Ivie, fig. 2). Use of the enhanced CAT5 cable as a home run to the central distribution point has already been discussed (see above and the use of CAT5E would allow for allow for the invention's objective of easy expansion, see col. 3, ll. 18-23)

However, Ivie does not expressly teach the connection for services such as VOD or recorder/servers,

Official notice is taken that a connection for VOD or recorder/servers can be made is well known in the art;

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therefore, it would have been obvious over Ivie to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Ivie and use of the enhanced CAT5 for transmission of broadband services such as VOD or recorders/servers (note Edens).

7. Claims 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ivie et al. (US 7162730 B1) in view of Gerszberg (US 5533129).

As to claim 5, Ivie discloses the system of claim 3, wherein said multimedia distribution point comprises:

Ivie notes with Table F (see Ivie, col. 26, ll. 18-32) that speaker wire (i.e., cable) upon operation is connected to 2 left channels (i.e., a rear and front speaker), 2 right channels (i.e., a rear and front speaker) and a center channel

However, Ivie does not explicitly teach the use of 16/2 cable.

Official Notice is taken that the use of 16/2 cable as speaker wire is well known in the art;

therefore, it would have been obvious over Ivie to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Ivie with the use of 16/2 wire to provide an appropriate gauge to transmit audio to the speakers.

Ivie notes the use of RG6 cable as an industry standard coaxial cabling,

However, Ivie does not explicitly teach the use of home run cable.

Official Notice is taken that home run cabling as a dedicated cabling method is well known in the art;

therefore, it would have been obvious over Ivie to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Ivie with the use of home run cabling for a cable run from a source directly to its intended use, a TV location (note Stoel);

However, Ivie does not explicitly teach the use of 4 quad-shielded RG6 cables.

Official notice is taken that the use of RG6-Q cables to a TV location is well known in the art;

therefore, it would have been obvious over Ivie to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Ivie with the use of a quad shielded cable that would be known for its greater isolation properties, such as further elimination of cross-talk and leakage and 2 cables would be known in the art for the transmission of an audio and a video component to a digital A/V player, such as a TV.

Ivie notes the use of CAT5 cable as an industry standard,

However, Ivie does not explicitly teach CAT5 as a phone loop cable.

Official notice is taken that the use of CAT5 cable for a phone loop is well known in the art;

therefore, it would have been obvious over Ivie to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Ivie with the use of a CAT5 cable as a loop from a phone location (to a source or intermediary such as a PBX) in order to properly transmit calls (note Fisk).

Ivie notes the use of CAT5 cable as an industry standard and running from a central distribution point (such as "the box") to a device (an enclosure, see fig. 2A and as noted in the figure, multiple runs of coax are available, therefore, four home runs is possible).

Ivie notes the object of the invention to adapt one phone signal distribution system to use with a single phone line (see, Ivie, col. 2, ll. 45-50, given that "the box" may act as a central distribution point, a "home run" (from its source) to a phone may be made; Ivie notes the use of CAT5 as an industry standard and as is well known in the art,

However, Ivie does not expressly teach the use of CAT5E cable,

Official notice is taken that utilization of CAT5E cable for a phone is well known in the art;

therefore, it would have been obvious over Ivie to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Ivie with use of CAT5E cable, which may be used if a higher bandwidth for such transmission as broadband internet services is desired.

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Ivie notes the use of CAT5 cable as an industry standard and the use of “the box” to control system connectivity as the central distribution point (see Ivie, fig. 2). Use of the enhanced CAT5 cable as a home run to the central distribution point has already been discussed (see above and the use of CAT5E would allow for the invention’s objective of easy expansion, see col. 3, ll. 18-23)

For the 2-RG6Q cables, this is analyzed similar to claim 4 except that only 2 conductors are needed (e.g., 1 audio and 1 video as a matter of choice is well known in the art).

For the volume control, Ivie does not expressly teach volume control,

Gerszberg, who discloses an integrated residence gateway, does teach volume control (see Gerszberg, fig. 21).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Ivie’s system with Gerzberg’s system so that greater control of network devices may be available (see Gerszberg, col. 2, ll. 25-45).

Gerszberg also teaches a videophone with an interface (see Gerszberg, fig. 20, 21). This combination must have connection from phone to TV, given that Ivie espouses the use of CAT5 as an industry standard, said cable could be used for the phone to TV connect. As for the volume control CAT5 may be used for volume control given the connection between the TV and phone and 16/4 cable may alternately be used given its known capacity for transmitting such control signals.

As to claim 6, it is similar to claim 5 and is therefore analyzed similarly (see above).

8. Claims 7-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ivie et al. (US 7162730 B1) in view of Burns (US 567557).

As to claim 7, Ivie discloses the system of claim 1, further comprising:

one CAT5 cable to an electrical panel and sub-panel location (col. 30, ll. 45-52 and col.10, ll. 20-35, e.g., panel having at least one CAT5 ...”, the home theater signal distribution panel could be a subpanel, see col. 27, ll. 12-18),

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four CAT5E cables and one CAT5 cable home run from a home theater location (see Ivie, fig. 11A, the cables leading away from the home theater location in the room could be CAT5 home run (since “the box” is equipped to receive them and Ivie teaches the use of this industry standard (see col. 7, ll. 45-50 and CAT5E could be used since it is well known in the art to use the expanded cable for higher bandwidth applications, such as A/V (i.e., movies in the home theater which could be the source of transmission here) which is an objective of Ivie’s invention (col. 3, ll. 32-37—to adapt for future use), one RG6 cable for cable TV application (see Ivie, col. 30, l. 53-col. 31, l. 5 e.g., the TV signal could be a “cable” TV application), and two CAT5 cables for telecommunication applications (see Ivie, col. 30, l. 53-col. 31, l. 5., e.g., the TV signals are telecomm application)

Ivie does not expressly recite a security panel location or HVAC location; however,

Burns, who discloses building intelligence systems, does teach connection to a security location and air handler/HVAC location (see Burns, fig. 1, security alarms and thermostats, which may control the air handlers, and col. 16, ll. 1-12, and the use of CAT5 (the number may be based on a specific design) is supported by Ivie (see Ivie, col. 7, ll. 45-55)).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the system of Ivie with the system of Burns so that the control system may have control over such home appliances as a security system or HVAC unit (see Burns, col. 1, ll. 47-60).

As for position interface locations located at an inside front door foyer area, an inside garage door entry area, and a back patio door location;

Ivie does not expressly teach the interface locations; however,

Official notice is taken that various interface locations at home entrances is well known in the art; therefore, it would have been obvious over Ivie to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Ivie with the use of interfaces in such areas as home entrances

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(which would include from the front or back of the home or the garage) in a home networking system for quick access upon entering the home (note Amit).

As for claims 8-10, they are similar to claim 7 and are therefore analyzed similarly (see above).

Conclusion

9. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Mullen (US 2002/0124395 A1) teaches the use of 16/2 electrical wire for its appropriateness (see Mullen, [0023. 0029]).

Stoel et al. (US 5905942) teaches the use of home-run cables from a source to reception at the subscriber for TV service (see Stoel, col. 3, ll. 22-50).

Fisk et al. (US 2003/0140345 A1) teaches the use of cabling for a phone loop between an exchange (a source) and phone location (user)(see fig. 10 and [0156]).

Hicks III et al. (US 2004/0261112 A1) teaches the use of CAT 5e, an enhanced cable, for broadband data networking of greater transmission rates (see Hicks, [0002]).

Edens et al. (US 6611537 B1) teaches the "home run" cabling in his network from a central distribution point (main junction) to a server and a DSS tuner (which holds the possibility of VOD service) and control system connectivity given that the PC may control multimedia application in the network and any piece of data from any node in the network may reach any other node in the network (allowing for connectivity control, see Edens, fig. 1 and 2d and col. 14, ll. 25-30).

Gerzberg et al. (US 6510152 B1) teaches an integrated residential gateway where phone and TV connectivity allow for a videophone interface (see Gerszberg, figs. 20 & 21) and volume control of same.

Swain (US 6278952 B1) recites the use of 16 gauge-4 conductor cable (i.e., 16/4)(see Swain, col. 13, ll. 35-40).

Amit (US 7127734 B1) teaches a network interface at the house entrance (see fig. 6).

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10. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Inquiries

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paul J. Graham whose telephone number is 571-270-1705. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00a-5:00p EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vivek Srivastava can be reached on 571-272-7304. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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6/19/2008

/Vivek Srivastava/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2623